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Wesson August 1941  
48

Henry Samuel Williams

2/ This is an unrecovered copy, from  
his list and the printer's record  
is also unrecovered.

2/ This was written by Samuel Williams,  
founder of the Ladies Bazaar,

Cincinnati or her father's paper,  
probably Samuel who was

associated with the Temperance  
and the early churches he had to

return the subscription - Indians  
- line and got out the first of

instructions, probably of the  
Cincinnati in 1833. Probably it

was printed for Williams who had  
not published as is the case of

the Antiquary printer. The title

at the time probably came from

the Cincinnati printer,

Samuel and Fraser Williams

now told something in volume

in 1840 when the book was published

(frequency in connection from

Wesson - letter of August 21 1941







**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

**TO HIS**

**DEPUTIES;**

**BY THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF THE  
UNITED STATES, FOR WISCONSIN AND IOWA.**

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**DUBUQUE:**

**WILLIAM W. CORIELL, PRINTER.**

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**1840.**

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## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

TO

## DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

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1. The public Lands of the United States are surveyed in a uniform mode, established by law, by lines run by the cardinal points of the compass; the north and south lines coinciding with the true meridian, and the east and west lines intersecting them at right angles, giving to the tracts thus surveyed, the rectangular form.

2. The public lands are laid off and surveyed, primarily, into tracts of six miles square, called *Townships*, containing, each, 36,000 acres. The townships are subdivided into thirty-six tracts, called *Sections*, each of which are one mile square, and contain 640 acres. Any number, or series, of contiguous townships, situated north or south of each other, constitute a *Range*.

3. To obtain and preserve a convenient and uniform mode of numbering the ranges and townships, it is usual, in commencing the survey of an insulated body of public lands, to run, or assume, two *Standard Lines*, as the basis of the surveys to be made therein. One of these standard lines is run due north and south, and is called the *Principal Meridian*, to which the ranges are parallel, and from which they are numbered eastward and westward. The other standard line is run due east and west, and is called the *Base Line*, and from which the townships are numbered northward and southward.

4. To distinguish from each other, the systems or series of surveys thus formed, the several Principal Meridians are designated by progressive numbers. Thus, the Meridian running north from the mouth of the Great Miami river, is called the *First Principal Meridian*; the Meridian running north through the centre of the State of Indiana, is called the *Second Principal Meridian*; that running north from the mouth of the Ohio river through the state of Illinois, is called the *Third Principal Meridian*; that running north from the mouth of the Illinois river, through the State of Illinois and the Wisconsin Territory, is called the *Fourth Principal Meridian*; and that running north

from the mouth of the Arkansas river, through the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Territory of Iowa, is called the *Fifth Principal Meridian*.

5. This mode of executing the public surveys, conduces more, perhaps, than any other which could be devised to effect simplicity, regularity, and symetry of the work; and to the ease and certainty with which any tract may be identified.

6. Your duties are prescribed in the following code of General Instructions, a copy of which is furnished to every deputy, for his government.

7. You are required, before you enter upon the duties of your appointment, to take and subscribe an oath or affirmation for the faithful performance thereof: which oath or affirmation is to be filed in the office of the Surveyor General, The following form of this oath or affirmation (or the substance thereof) will be used:

"I, A—— B—— do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of a deputy surveyor of United States Lands, in my own proper person, or under my immediate personal superintendence and direction, to the best of my skill and ability, and according to the laws of the United States, and the Instructions of the Surveyor General, so help me God.

A—— B——

Sworn and subscribed before me this——day of

J—— K——

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Justice of Peace.

8. You will appoint your own chain carriers, markers, and flag bearers, who must severally take and subscribe an oath, or affirmation, for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in them; which oath, or affirmation, may be administered by yourself, or by a Justice of the Peace, and must be filed in the Surveyor General's Office. The following is the oath to be taken by the chainmen.

"I, C—— D—— do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will well and faithfully perform the duties of chain-carrier in all surveys of United States Lands in which I shall be employed as such; and that I will strictly attend to levelling the chain, and plumbing the tally pins, in measuring over hills or side-lying ground—to the best of my skill and ability, so help me God.

C—— D——

Sworn and subscribed before me, this —— day of —— 184

A—— B——

D. Surveyor.

9. The oaths of the markers and flag-bearers may be varied to apply to their duties respectively.

## OF CONTRACTS.

1. Before entering upon the execution of any surveys which may be allotted to you, you must enter into a written contract with the Surveyor General, in which the surveys to be performed are described, and the period for their completion, and the compensation per mile, fixed; and wherein you bind yourself to a faithful performance of the work, according to the terms of the contract, and pursuant to the laws of the United States and the instructions of the Surveyor General. To the contract is annexed a bond, executed by you with approved security, conditioned for the faithful performance of the work, in the penalty of double the estimated amount or value of the contract.

2. The surveys must be executed, in all cases, by yourself contracting for the same, in your own person, or under your immediate personal superintendence and direction. All sub-contracts are illegal.

3. In case of failure to comply with the terms of your contract, unless such failure arise from causes satisfactorily proven to be beyond your control, immediate measures are to be taken to recover the penalty of the bond, agreeably to law. And if you shall improperly fail to fulfil your engagements, you will not afterwards be employed in the public surveys; and of every such failure, the Surveyor General is *required* to give immediate notice to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

4. And where any portion of a survey is found or suspected to be erroneous, payment under the contract will be suspended until the error is corrected, or the cause of suspicion done away to the full satisfaction of the Surveyor General.

## OF SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

1. You will provide yourself with a good *nonius Compass* which is to be compared with and regulated by the *Standard Compass* in the Surveyor General's Office.

2. You will likewise procure a *Surveying Chain*, two poles, or thirty-three feet, in length, and containing fifty links; which is to be compared with and adjusted by the *Standard Chain* in the Surveyor General's Office. It should be made of good iron wire, of such size as to prevent the chain from stretching by use, and yet light enough to be readily straightened in mea-

suring. The handles should be made of iron or brass, at least a fourth of an inch in diameter.

3. You must likewise be provided with the *measure* of the standard chain, which may be made similar to your surveying chain, of smaller wire. And by this your surveying chain must be compared and adjusted, at least every other day, or oftener.

4. *Tally-Rods*, are usually made of iron, about twelve inches in length, having a ring at the top, in which is fixed a piece of red cloth, or something else of a conspicuous color, that they may be more readily seen when stuck in the ground. Eleven tally-rods is the number required to be used. They should be counted by both of the chain-men at the end of every "out," to see that none have been lost.

5. Your compass and chain must be frequently examined in the field, in order to discover and rectify any error or irregularity which may arise in the use of them.

6. The aberrations of the needle, are a fruitful source of error in surveying. These may arise from a variety of causes. "Local attraction," owing to the presence of iron mineral, is generally assigned by surveyors as the principal cause of the disturbance of the needle. But it is believed that in many instances, the true source of the errors complained of, is to be found in the carelessness or inattention of the surveyor, in the use and management of his compass, or the erroneous measurement of his lines. All these must be constantly and vigilantly guarded against, by every means in your power.

## OF THE VARIATION OF THE COMPASS.

The following method of determining the *Variation of the Compass*, extracted from Flint's "Treatise on Surveying," is recommended to the deputy surveyors, as being perhaps, the most convenient and best adapted to the service in the field:

The star commonly called the North Star, is not directly north but revolves round the pole in a small circle, once in 24 hours.\* It can therefore be due north only twice in that period; and that is within a very few minutes of the time, when a star, called *Alioth* in the constellation of Ursa major, or the great bear, is directly over or under it. There is also another star nearly in an opposite direction from the pole, called *Gamma*, in the constellation of Cassiopeia. When these

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\* More exactly, 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4 seconds.

three stars are vertical, the north star is very near the meridian; and when they are horizontal, it is at its greatest elongation, that is, at its greatest distance east or west of the pole, and on the same side as the star Cassiopeia. The variation may be calculated when the star is on the meridian, or when at its greatest elongation; more accurately, however, at the latter period, because its motion being then nearly vertical for some time, gives the observer opportunity to complete his observation.†

To find the elongation of this star in any latitude, its declination must be known; that is, its distance north of the equator. This being found, institute the following proportion:

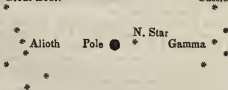
As co-sine of the latitude is to radius; so is co-sine of the declination, to sine of elongation.

The declination of the North Star, January 1, 1840, was  $88^{\circ} 27' 21''.94$ , and increasing at the rate of 19.32 seconds annually.

† The following figure exhibits a view of the relative situation of these stars, as they appear, when in a horizontal position; or when the north star is in its greatest eastern elongation.

The Great Bear.

Cassiopeia.



In the following table, the elongation is calculated for ten successive years, ending with 1850, and for six different latitudes. The calculation is made for the first of July, and of course gives the mean angle for the year.

TABLE OF ELONGATION OF THE NORTH STAR.

Years.	41°	42°	43°	44°	45°	46°
1840	2° 2½'	2° 4½'	2° 6½'	2° 8½'	2° 10½'	2° 13'
1841	2 2	2 4	2 6	2 8	2 10½	2 12½
1842	2 1½	2 3½	2 5½	2 7½	2 9½	2 12
1843	2 1½	2 3	2 5	2 7½	2 9½	2 11½
1844	2 0½	2 2½	2 4½	2 6½	2 9	2 11½
1845	2 0½	2 2½	2 4½	2 6½	2 8½	2 10½
1846	2 0	2 1½	2 3½	2 5½	2 8	2 10½
1847	1 59½	2 1½	2 3½	2 5½	2 7½	2 9½
1848	1 59	2 1	2 3	2 5	2 7½	2 9½
1849	1 58½	2 0½	2 2½	2 4½	2 6½	2 9
1850	1 58½	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 6½	2 8½

The elongation for the latitude of the observation being calculated or taken from the above table, proceed to find its range according to the following directions:

Take a pole 18 or 20 feet in length; to the end of it fasten a small line; raise it to an elevation of 45° or 50°; and support it by two crotches of suitable height to keep it firm in its place. At the end of the line near the ground, fasten a weight of half a pound or more, which should swim in water to prevent the air from moving the line. Southward of the line fix a compass sight, or other piece of metal or wood, with a narrow, perpendicular aperture at a convenient height from the ground, say about 1 or 2 1-2 feet; and let it be so fixed that it can be moved a small distance east or west at pleasure.—Let an assistant hold up a light either N E or N W of the line, nearly as high as the range from the sight to the north star, in such a position that the line may be plainly seen; then, (the three stars above mentioned being parallel or nearly so with the horizon,) move the sight-vane east or west, until through the aperture, the line is seen to cut the star; and continue to observe, at short intervals, till the star is seen at its greatest elongation. Let a lighted candle be placed in an exact range with the sight-vane and line at the distance of 20 rods or more, which should stand perpendicularly, be made fast, extinguished, and left till morn-

ing. Then the sight-vane, the line, and the candle, will be the range of elongation, which observe accurately with a compass; and if the elongation be east, and the variation west, the former must be subtracted from the latter; and if they are both west, they must be added, and their difference or sum will be the true variation.

## OF RUNNING AND MARKING LINES.

1. All lines, of whatever description, which you may survey, must be run by the true meridian. For which purpose the variation of the magnetic needle, at the place where you survey, must be taken, or previously known, and the sights of your compass adjusted to the true meridian, by means of the nonius, before you commence the survey.

2. All lines which you may survey, are to be marked in the following manner, viz: all those trees which your line cuts, must have two notches made on each side of the tree, where the line cuts it; but no spot or blaze is to be made thereon. These are indifferently called "station trees," "line trees," or "sight trees." And all those trees on each side of the line, and within ten or fifteen links thereof (or farther if the land should be thinly timbered) must be marked with two spots or blazes, diagonally or quartering towards the line; which blazing must be made so conspicuous that the line may be readily found and traced.

3. Whenever, in running lines, your course may be obstructed by insuperable obstacles, as swamps, marshes, lakes, rivers, precipices, or other objects, over which you cannot pass, you will take the necessary offsets, or work by traverse, or by trigonometry, in order to pass the obstacle, and to ascertain the exact distance on so much of the line as, by reason of such obstructions, may not be actually run. By whatever method you pass such inaccessible parts of the lines, the utmost accuracy is necessary to obtain the true measure thereof.

4. No lines, of whatever description, embraced in your contract are permitted in any case to be run or surveyed by any person but yourself, or some regularly accredited Deputy Surveyor, duly authorized by the Surveyor General. Nor are letters, numbers, or marks of any kind, to be made by any other person than yourself, except it be in your presence, and under your immediate and personal direction; in which case you are to inspect such letters, numbers, or marks, to see that they are neatly and correctly made.

## OF EXTERIOR TOWNSHIP LINES.

1. The Act of Congress of the 18th of May, 1796, requires that the public lands "shall be divided by north and south lines, run by the true meridian, and by others crossing them at right angles, so as to form townships of six miles square." In laying out and surveying the exterior boundaries of townships, in conformity to this provision of the Act, the greatest possible accuracy must be observed, both in the course and measurement of the lines. To run the lines by the true meridian, the variation of the magnetic needle must be frequently and with the utmost exactness, determined by celestial observation, and the sights of your compass adjusted accordingly.

2. Celestial observations, to find the variation of the compass, should be made at least every twelve miles on the east and west lines; and at the end of eighteen or twenty-four miles on the north and south lines. It is not material that these observations should be made at the township corners. They may be made at any part of the lines, so as to be, as nearly as practicable, at the intervals here directed. But no alteration must be made in the course of any township line, until you arrive at a township corner; for with whatever course you set out, in running a township line, that course must, in all cases, be continued to the end thereof.

3. The following is the order and method to be pursued in running exterior township lines: a base line, or a township line assumed as a base, is run due east and west, across the southern boundary of the tract of country to be surveyed. On this line the quarter-section, section, and township corners are established at the full measure. From each of the township corners on this line, range lines are run due north, the section and quarter-section corners established thereon, and at the end of the sixth mile on each of those lines, temporary township corner posts are set. But at the end of the sixth mile on the most easterly line, a township corner is established. From this corner, a township line is run due west across the whole district, intersecting the range lines previously run; which, if the work be well done, will be at or near the temporary township corner posts placed at the end of them. Exactly at the point of intersection, whether at the temporary posts or north or south of them, the township corners are to be established. The distances from the points of intersection to the temporary posts, must be accurately measured and noted, showing whether it be north or south of those posts. On this west line, the intermediate section and quarter-section corners will be established, as the survey of the line advances.



4. The same process will be repeated, in running up due north, from the township corners on this last west line, another series or tier of range lines, to temporary six mile posts; establishing as before, the most easterly one, and from thence extending another due west township line across the whole district in the manner before directed. The same method is pursued in each successive tier of townships, until the survey of the township lines is completed.

5. Variations from this order and mode of running township lines, will sometimes be necessary, to accommodate them to the situation and boundaries of the tract of country to be surveyed, or to connect with prior surveys. Such cases, as they occur will be provided for in Special Instructions.

6. Whatever excess or deficiency may occur in the measurement of the exterior township lines, is to be carried to the north or west end of those lines. But by a vigilant and faithful attention to duty on the part of the skilful and experienced surveyor, those excesses or deficiencies, except to a trifling extent, will be of rare occurrence. As the interior section lines must necessarily conform, both in their course and measure, to the township lines; any error committed in the latter will unavoidably be carried out into the former, and may mar the beauty and order of the entire sub-divisions of the township.

7. It will be seen, then, how very important it is, that the townships be, as nearly as possible, six miles square; that the exterior boundaries be run exactly by the true meridian; and that the measures thereof be truly and accurately made.

8. The bearing trees at the section and quarter section corners, on the exterior township lines, are to be taken only on the north and west sides of those lines, respectively, wherever it is practicable. And those sections only, which lie on the north and west sides of these lines are to be marked and numbered.

9. With the Field Notes of exterior township lines, the surveyor must return a map or diagram of the lines run, drawn on a scale of four miles to an inch; on which will be represented the length of each line, in miles, chains, and links; the variation of the compass by which it is run; and also the water courses, lakes, prairies, swamps, roads, and such other objects as may be shown on a map.

## OF MEASURING LINES.

1. In all measurements, the level or horizontal length is to be taken, and not that which arises from measuring along the surface of the ground, where it happens to be uneven, rolling, or

hilly. For this purpose, in ascending or descending hills, the chainmen must let down one end of the chain to the ground and raise the other end to a level therewith, as nearly as may be; from the end of which a tally rod should be plummed and let fall, to ascertain the spot for setting it. And where the surface of the ground is very steep, it may be found necessary to shorten the chain (by doubling it together) to one half its length, or even less, so as to obtain the true horizontal measure.

2. Though your lines be measured by a chain of two poles or perches in length, you are notwithstanding, to keep your reckoning in chains of four perches or one hundred links; and all your entries in your Field Book, and all your calculations, plans, &c. must be made accordingly in four-pole chains, and decimal parts (or hundredths) thereof.

3. In measuring lines, every five chains are called an "out," because at that distance the last of the ten tally-rods, or pins, with which the forward chain-man set out, has been set. The other chain-man then comes up, counts and delivers to him the ten tally-rods which he has taken up in the last "out;" the forward chain-man likewise counting them as he receives them. At the end of every five chains, the forward chain-man, as he sets the tenth or last tally-rod, calls "out," which is repeated by the other chain-man, by the marker and the surveyor, each of whom keeps a tally of the "outs," and marks the same as he calls them.

4. You are to pay the strictest attention to the frequent examination and correction of your surveying chain by the standard measure taken with you. The greatest attention must likewise be observed in obtaining, and entering in your Field Book, the exact measure on the lines, to every object which is noted therein. These measurements are very frequently found to be important, after many years, both in tracing the lines and in identifying the corners.

5. The principal source of error in surveying is in the measurement by the chain. And as the interest of the public service, the rights of purchasers of the public lands, as well as your own standing as a surveyor, are at stake, it is enjoined on you, in selecting your Chain-carriers, to have strict regard to their character and fitness for the trust; and to employ those only, in whose moral integrity, and faithfulness, you can repose the most implicit confidence. You are required to attend vigilantly to the manner in which your chainmen perform their duty, and to cause it to be faithfully and correctly executed; to see, especially, that they carry the chain horizontally on hilly ground; and that all the lines which you may run, be not only correctly measured by them, but the length thereof truly reported to you, for *immediate entry in the Field Book.*

6. In measuring across streams of water, you are to give the width directly across the chaonels thereof. The distances to the posts which you shall establish on the banks of rivers, lakes, or bayous which are to be meandered, are to be taken with great accuracy.

## OF ESTABLISHING AND MARKING CORNERS.

1. The corners of townships, sections and quarter sections, are to be established and marked in the following manner:—

2. On the exterior township lines, corner posts must be erected at the distance of every mile and half mile from the township corner. The mile posts are for the corners of sections, and the half mile posts for the corners of quarter sections.—These posts are always to be made of the most durable wood that can be had, and should be very securely set or driven into the ground to the depth of fifteen or twenty inches at least; and the sides of the posts are to be neatly squared off at the top—the angles of the square to be set in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass. All mile posts, on the township lines, must have as many notches cut on them, on one of the angles thereof, as they are miles distant from the township corner where the line commenced. But the township corner posts, shall be notched with six notches on each of the four angles of the squared part. The mile posts on the section lines shall be notched on the south and east angles of the square, respectively, with as many notches as those posts are miles distant from the south and east boundaries of the township. Wherever a tree may be so situated as to supply the place of a corner post, it is to be blazed on the four sides facing the sections to which it is the corner, and will be notched as the corner posts are.

3. At all posts thus established for section or township corners, there shall be cut with a marking iron, on a bearing tree or some other tree, within each section, and as near as may be to the corner thereof, the number of each section: and over it the letter T, with the number of the township, and annexed thereto, the letter N or S as the township may be north or south of the Base Line; and above this, the letter R with the number of the Range, and annexed thereto the letter E or W, as the range may lay east or west of the principal meridian; thus:

R 4 E  
T 9 N

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4. The letters and numbers thus marked should be made in a regular chop, cut into such tree, and neatly squared off and

faced, so as to be always readily distinguished from a mere blaze.

5. At the quarter-section corners, the post is to be flattened on two opposite sides, and thus marked: "1-4 S," to indicate that it is a quarter section post: and the nearest adjoining tree on each side of the sectional line, must be marked, to show the Township, Range and Section in which such tree may be situated.

6. The place of all corner posts, of whatever description, which may be established, are to be perpetuated in the following manner, viz: from each post the courses shall be taken, and the distances measured, to two or more adjacent trees, in opposite directions as nearly as may be; which trees are called "Bearing trees," and shall be blazed on the side next to the post, and one notch made with an axe in the blaze. On each Bearing Tree, the letters B. T. to denote the fact of its being a Bearing Tree, must be distinctly cut into the wood some distance below the blaze.

7. In prairies and other places where bearing trees cannot be had, the places of the posts are to be perpetuated by quadrangular mounds of earth, to be raised around the posts, to the height of two and a half feet, and having a base of four feet square, the angles of which shall be in the direction of the cardinal points. The earth to form the same, must be taken from one place to form a *pit*, directly south for a section corner, and east for a quarter section corner; but when circumstances conflict with this arrangement, the earth to form the *pit* may be taken from any point where most convenient; but in all cases the course and distance to the centre of the *pit* is to be noted in your field notes. Near the centre of each mound there must be placed a stone of at least three or four pounds weight, or a few handfuls of charcoal when convenient. And to prevent as much as possible, the action of the rains and weather in wearing away the mounds, they must be covered over with sod. The posts should show not less than two feet above the mounds, and are to be squared and notched as in other cases, and must be marked on each of the four square sides thereof, with the number of the section which it faces. Wherever stone can be conveniently obtained, a pile of stones of the same dimensions, will, in all cases, be made in the place of a mound of earth.

8. Wherever the section or township lines intersect lakes, streams of water, or islands, which are to be meandered, posts are likewise to be established on the margin or banks thereof, at the points where the lines intersect or leave them. These posts are to be flattened on the two sides, co-inciding with the lines on which they are set; and on each of these sides is to be marked, the number of the section which it faces.

## OF SUBDIVIDING TOWNSHIPS INTO SECTIONS.

1. Each township is laid off and surveyed into thirty-six sections of one mile square, by lines running due north and south, crossed by others running due east and west. The sections are known and designated by progressive numbers, beginning at the north-east corner of the township, and numbering westward and eastward, alternately, as shown in the following diagram:

2. Each side of a section must be made one mile in measure by the chain. Quarter section corners are to be established at every half mile, except in closing a section, when the closing line varies from eighty chains or one mile; in which case you are to place the quarter-section corner equi-distant, or at the average distance from the corners of the section. But in running out

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

the last section lines, to the north and west boundaries of the township, the quarter-section corners are to be established at the distance of forty chains from the last section corner, and the excess or deficiency of measure (if any) carried out into the last half mile, and cast upon the north and west sides of the township, as required by law.

3. In closing out the section lines to the north boundary of the township, unless the section lines intersect that boundary at the section corners thereon established for the adjoining township, you must set a post, and take bearing trees at such intersection, and measure and note the distance to the post previously set for the adjoining township, and on which side of such post. But wherever the closing lines of the sections, intersect at the posts on the north boundary, such post becomes common for the sections on both sides of the town boundary. Bearing trees are however to be taken, and the proper marks and numbers made, for and within the sections between which the closing lines are run. In establishing the corners on the north side of the township, where the section lines close thereon, the bearing trees, wherever it may be practicable, are to be taken on the south side, of that boundary. But in closing out to the west boundary you will first run a random line and correct back from the post already established thereon, and observe the instructions, for establishing the quarter-section corner, given in the second section of this article.

4. Having adjusted the sights of your compass to correspond with the course of the east boundary of the township, you will begin at the corner of sections 35 and 36, on the south boundary, and run a line due north forty chains, and establish the quarter-section corner between sections 35 and 36;—continue

north forty chains farther, and establish the corner of sections 25, 26, 35, 36.

5. From the corner of sections 25, 26, 35, 36, run a random line, without blazing, due east for the corner of sections 25 and 36, on the east boundary, at the distance of every five or ten chains on the random line, set up a stake, or make some other mark. If you intersect exactly at the post on the range line, you will blaze the random line back, as the true line. But if your random line falls north or south of the corner on the range line, you must measure and note such deviation in your field book; and from the said corner on the range line, return upon a true line back to the corner where you commenced the random, blazing and marking the true line, and observing to verify the correctness of its course, by means of offsets, from the stakes set or marks made on the random. The quarter-section post is to be established on the true line, at the average distance between the corner of sections 25, 26, 35, 36, and the corner on the range line.

6. From the corner of sections 25, 26, 35, 25, run due north, between sections 25 and 26, setting the quarter-section post, as before at forty chains; and at eighty chains establish the corner of sections, 23, 24, 25, 26. Then run a random line due east, for the corner of sections 24 and 25 on the range line; correcting back, and establishing the quarter-section corner, in the manner directed for running the line between sections 25 and 36.

7. In this manner proceed with the survey of each successive section in the first tier, until you arrive at the north boundary of the township, which you will reach in running up the line between sections 1 and 2. On this line, the distance at which the north boundary is intersected, is to be carefully noted. If you should not intersect at the post established for corner to sections 35 and 36 in the adjoining township, you must carefully measure and note in your Field Book, the distance of the point of intersection from said post, showing whether you fell east or west thereof; and at that point, you will set a post and establish a corner for sections 1 and 2, taking your bearing trees, if practicable, south of the township line, and making the proper marks and numbers for and within sections 1 and 2. Bearing trees are to be taken, and marks and numbers made, in the same manner, should your line intersect at the post for sections 35 and 36.

8. The first tier of sections being thus laid out and surveyed, you will return to the south boundary of the township, and from the corner of sections 34 and 35, commence and survey the second tier of sections, in the same manner that you pursued in the survey of the first; closing at the section corners on the first tier.

9. In like manner proceed with the survey of each succes-

sive tier of sections, until the fifth, or last entire tier is run up. From the section corners on this tier, you will run random lines for the corresponding corners established on the western boundary of the township, and correct back on the true lines from these corners on the west boundary. But instead of setting the quarter section posts, on these true lines, at the average distance, you will establish them at the exact distance of forty chains from your last section corners; carrying out any excess or deficiency in the measure, into the last half mile, or that part of the line west of the quarter-section post. In closing thus on the west boundary, you will take bearing trees on the east side thereof, if practicable, and make the proper marks, and numbers for, and within each section, as on the north boundary.

10. Great care must be taken that the north and south lines be run according to the true meridian, as required by law. But if you find by the measurement of the closing lines of the sections, that there is an increasing convergency or divergency of the north lines, you may reasonably distrust the accuracy of the direction of your lines by the needle. In such case it will be necessary so to vary your course as to run parallel to the meridian (or north and south line) on which you are closing, in order that the sections may contain, as nearly as possible, the just and legal quantity of six hundred and forty acres, or one mile square.

11. The east and west lines are to be run at right angles with the north and south lines, as far as may be practicable in closing. But if, on running an east and west line, you find the post you are running for, lies much to the north or south of the point where you intersect, you are to mistrust the measurement of the north and south line last run by you. In such case, a re-measurement of the lines must be made, and the error, wherever found, corrected.

12. You are referred here, to the accompanying specimen of the Field Notes of a township, in which the whole process of the subdivision is illustrated at large, by example.

13. The foregoing mode of subdividing Townships into sections, it will be perceived, is intended for, and can be fully applied only to *entire* townships. In the subdivision of *fractional* townships, however, the order of survey will be varied no farther than may be necessary to adapt it to the situation and boundaries of such fractional township. As a general rule, from which there will be few exceptions, it will be found best to make entire sections on the township lines bounding a fractional township, and making the work to close on the *irregular* boundaries thereof.

14. An Act of Congress of the 24th May, 1824, authorises a departure from the ordinary mode of surveying the public land

on any river, lake, or bayou, whenever in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interest would be promoted thereby; so as to survey such lands in tracts of two acres in width, fronting on such river, lake, or bayou, and running back to the depth of forty acres. But as no general rules could be framed to govern all such surveys, this branch of the service is left to be provided for in *Special Instructions*, as cases thereof may occur.

15. Should you find a manifest error in the measurement of any township line within, or bounding your district, (which will be readily detected by the closing of your lines thereon,) you are to correct such error, by re-measuring such township line, from where the error is found, to the north or west end thereof. The section and quarter-section corners thereon are to be removed to the proper distances and there established; and the marks and numbers at the cancelled corners are to be cut out or effaced, and the distances at which you pass those corners must be noted by you. Of such re-measurement and corrections you are to take full and complete Field Notes, in a separate book, to be returned to the Surveyor General's Office, with the Field Notes of your subdivisions. For such corrections, however, the Surveyor General is not authorized to make any compensation.

### OF MEANDERING RIVERS, &c.

1. 'You will accurately meander, by course and distance, all navigable Rivers which may bound or pass through your district; all navigable bayous flowing from or into such rivers; all Lakes or deep Ponds, of sufficient magnitude; and all Islands suitable for cultivation. At those points where the township or section lines intersect the banks of such rivers, bayous, lakes, or islands, posts are to be established, as before directed. In meandering, you are to intersect all these posts, closing at each post the course and distance on which it is intersected. You will likewise notice all streams of water falling into the river, lake, or bayou, which you are surveying, with their width at their mouth; all springs, noting the size thereof, and whether pure or mineral water; the head and mouth of all bayous, all rapids, falls, or cascades; all islands and bars, with intersections to their upper and lower points, to establish their exact situation. This must be done with the greatest accuracy, in relation to all islands which you shall meander, so as to determine and show their precise location and bearing on the maps of the surveys; and at the close of the meanders within each section you will give the estimated elevation of the banks, the shores whether bold or



shallow, the current whether quick or sluggish, the quality of soil and kind of timber.

2. Should any lake or pond which you shall meander, be situated within any one section, so as not to be intersected by any of the lines thereof, you will run and measure a line very exactly, but without marking, from one of the corners, or one of the half mile posts, or other given point on one of the lines of said section, to the point on the margin of the lake at which you shall commence the meanders thereof. The true location of such lakes is necessary, in order to calculate the contents of the subdivisions of such sections.

3. The width of streams of water and bayous binding on, or forming a boundary of your surveys, must be ascertained at every intersection of your lines therewith, by trigonometrical process, or otherwise; which can generally be most conveniently done in taking the meanders. This is necessary for the correct exhibition of such streams on the township plats.

4. Except in cases where navigable streams constitute the boundary line between two series or systems of surveys commencing from different standard lines, such streams are not to interrupt the regular survey of the townships through which it passes, the lines of which shall be continued across those streams to the complete measure. And where the surveys have been closed on a stream, as a boundary of a cession, or from other cause, and are afterwards to be continued across such stream, the surveyor continuing the surveys on the opposite side, must extend the lines across the stream so as to make the sections thereon complete.

5. To establish a uniform and simple mode of designating and distinguishing the two sides of navigable streams, the terms "Right bank," or "Left bank," will be used, in all cases, thus:—suppose yourself standing at the head of the river, looking down stream; then that bank of the stream on your right hand is to be called and referred to in your Field Notes, as the "Right bank," and that on your left hand as the "Left bank."—And these terms, thus applied to navigable rivers, are to be used in all cases, whether in running lines or taking meanders.

6. Great care must be taken to describe clearly the post at which any meanders of a river, bayou, lake, or island commence; and also all the posts, on township or section lines, which may be intersected in the progress of the meanders.

7. The Field Notes of meanders are to be written at the end of the subdivisions. The courses are to be inserted in a column on the left of the page; the distance in chains and links, in a column next to this, and the notes or remarks on the right, opposite the proper course and distance. The column of "distances" must be added up at the foot thereof, on each page.

8, Errors in meandering are of *very frequent* occurrence, arising principally, it is believed, from bad chaining. Your special attention is called to the manner in which this part of the work is executed; and all possible accuracy is enjoined, both in the courses and measurement, and the entry thereof in your field book, and in testing the same before you leave the field.

## OF PRIVATE CLAIMS, INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.

1. In surveying Private Claims, Indian Reservations, or other tracts not conforming to section lines, the location thereof must be particularly described, and the place of beginning clearly stated in your Field notes; also the name of the claimant in whose right the survey is made, with the numbers by which it is known; and if a reservation, the quantity contained in it, and the name of the reservee. The Field Notes of all the lines, of each tract must be complete, and are to be entered in the Field Book separately from the notes of other tracts. The Field Notes of Private Claims and Indian Reservations, must be entered in separate books.

2. Wherever a section or township line intersects a line of a private claim, or Indian reservation, there a corner must be established. The particular line intersected, with its course, and the name of the claimant or reservee, with the number or other designation by which it is known, must be noted. And from such intersection, the private claim or reserve line must be carefully measured, each way along said line, to the end thereof, unless it should be intersected by another section or township line before the end be reached.

3. The course of every line of the survey of a private claim or Indian reservation, with the length thereof, and the variation of the compass, and date of the survey, are to be inserted in the Field Notes, which are to be certified and signed by you.

## OF FIELD NOTES.

1. The field books are all to be made of one uniform size, viz: foolscap octavo; or a sheet of common sized cap paper, folded into sixteen pages. The paper must be of good quality, and the books covered with morocco or other leather, and neatly stitched and trimmed, and containing space enough for all the field notes of a township. The pages are to be ruled with red ink, and feint lined.

2, On the first page of your field book of each township, insert

In a plain and neat manner, by way of title, the number of the township and range, with the state or territory in which it lies, and by whom surveyed, with the date of the commencement, and the date of completing the subdivision of the same.

3. On the fourth page, draw a plan or diagram of the township, on a scale of one mile to an inch. On this diagram you will accurately delineate, as near as may be practicable by ocular observation on the spot, as you progress with the work, the crossing and courses of all streams of water, the intersection, situation, and boundaries of all prairies, marshes, swamps, lakes, and all other things mentioned in your field notes, the situation of which can be conveniently shown on the diagram. You will also insert thereon, in small figures, the length of the section lines closing out to the north and west boundaries of the township.

4. At the head of each subsequent page, on which the field notes are written, you will insert a running title, designating the number of the township and range, which is to be separated from the field notes by a double red line.

5. The *Field Notes* of the surveys furnish primarily, the materials from which the plats and calculations of the public lands are made; and the source from whence the description and evidence of the location and boundaries of those surveys are drawn and perpetuated. It is evidently, then, of the utmost importance that the field notes should be at once, an accurate, clear and minute record of every thing that is done by the Surveyor and his assistants, (in accordance with these Instructions,) in relation to the running, measuring and marking lines, establishing corners, &c. as well as a full and complete topographical description of the country surveyed, as it regards every thing which may afford useful information, or gratify public curiosity.

6. For this purpose you are to enter into your Field Book, in a neat and distinct manner, notes or minutes of the following objects:—

1. The description, course and length of every line which you shall have run.

2. The name, and estimated diameters of all corner and bearing trees, and the courses and distance of the bearing trees from their respective corners.

3. The description of all mounds which you shall erect as corners in prairies, or places where there shall be no trees convenient for bearings, with the course and distance to the pit.

4. The names and estimated diameters of all those trees which fall in your lines, called *station* or *line trees*, with their exact distances on the line.

5. The face of the country, whether level, rolling, broken, hilly or mountainous.

6. The quality and character of the soil, whether first, second, or third rate.

7. The several kinds of timber and undergrowth, with which the land may be covered, naming each kind of timber in the order in which it is most prevalent; and in prairie the kind of grass or other herbage, which it produces.

8. All rivers, creeks and smaller streams of water, with their width, and the course they run, where the lines of your survey intersect or cross them, and whether the current be rapid, sluggish, or otherwise.

9. All rapids, cataracts, cascades, or falls of water.

10. All springs of water, and whether fresh and pure, or mineral; showing also on which side of the line situated, and the distance therefrom, and the course of the stream flowing from them.

11. All lakes and ponds, with the description of banks surrounding them, and whether the water be deep or shallow, pure or stagnant.

12. The meanders of all lakes, navigable rivers, bayous, islands and streams forming boundaries.

13. All prairies, swamps and marshes.

14. All coal banks or beds, and peat or turf grounds.

15. All precipices, caves, stone quarries, and ledges of rock, with the kind of stone found in them.

16. All towns and villages, Indian towns and wigwams, houses or cabins, fields or other improvements, sugar-tree groves, and sugar camps.

17. All minerals and ores, with particular descriptions of the same, as to quality and probable extent.

18. All diggings for minerals, smelting or other furnaces, forges and factories.

19. The exact situation, and description of all mines, salt springs, salt licks and mill-seats, which you may discover, or that may come to your knowledge.

20. All fossils, petrifications, and other natural curiosities, with descriptions thereof.

21. All travelled roads, and "trails," with their courses, and denoting the places from, or to which they lead.

22. The tracks of tornados or hurricaues, commonly called "windfall," or "fallen timber," showing the direction of the wind, as indicated by the fallen trees.

23. All ancient works of art, as mounds, fortifications, embankments, ditches, or other similar objects.

24. All offsets, or methods of whatever kind, by which you shall obtain the measurement or distance on any line which cannot be actually measured.

25. The method and calculations by which you shall determine the variations of the compass, at each observation for that purpose.

7. In addition to the foregoing items, you will insert notes of any others as the occasion therefor may occur. The field notes are to be written out in your book, on the spot, as you proceed with the work. Nothing in your notes must be left to be supplied by memory.

8. Rivers, creeks, and smaller streams, lakes, swamps, prairies, hills, mountains, or other natural objects, are to be distinguished in your field notes by their received names only, where names have heretofore been given. To such you are not to give original names.

9. Besides the ordinary Field Notes taken on the lines, you will add at the end of your field book, such further description or information as you may be able to give, concerning any thing in the township, worthy of particular notice, or which you may judge necessary or useful to be known. And you will add also, a general notice or description of the township in the aggregate, as it regards the face of the country, soil, timber, &c.

10. In your field book, the courses and distances must be placed in a column on the left hand side of the page, and your notes and remarks on the right. Each page is to contain the field notes of one section line only. The field notes of the subdivisions of each township and fractional township, are to be written in a separate field book. The field notes are to be written in a fair and legible hand; if otherwise, they must be accompanied with true and fair copies. The *original* field notes must in all cases be returned into the office of the Surveyor General, according to your contract.

11. The date of each day's work must be inserted at the close thereof, near the bottom of the page.

12. At the close of the original field notes of the sub-division of each township, and fractional township, the following certificate is to be written and signed by yourself, and also by your chainmen and marker:—

“I hereby certify, that in pursuance of a contract with  
 Surveyor General of the United States,  
 for Wisconsin and Iowa, bearing date, the       day of  
 18    , and in strict conformity to the laws of the United States,  
 and the Instructions of said Surveyor General, I have surveyed  
 and subdivided into Sections, Township, [or Fractional Town-  
 ship] No.       , in Range No.       , in the [State or Territo-  
 ry] of       . And I do further certify, that the foregoing are

the true and *original* Field Notes of the said Survey and subdivision, executed as aforesaid.

Certified this

day of

18

A\_\_\_\_\_ B\_\_\_\_\_,

Deputy Surveyor.

C\_\_\_\_\_ D\_\_\_\_\_,

E\_\_\_\_\_ F\_\_\_\_\_,

G\_\_\_\_\_ H\_\_\_\_\_,

} Chainmen.

} Marker."

13. A printed specimen of the Field Notes of the subdivision of a township into sections, accompanies these Instructions; which serve to illustrate both the order and method of performing the surveys, and the most approved form of keeping the Field Notes; for which purposes, it is to be regarded as a part of these General Instructions.

14. Any material departure from these Instructions, or negligence in the observance thereof, will be considered as a violation of the conditions of your contract, and a forfeiture of all claim for payment. And loose, inaccurate, precipitate, or defective work, either as it respects the surveys in the field, or the notes and returns thereof on paper, *will not be admitted.*

Surveyor General.

To

Deputy Surveyor,

Surveyor General's Office,

# **SPECIMEN FORM of the field notes of the subdivision of a Township into Sections.**

T. 59 N. R. 36 W. 4th Mer. Var. 12 deg. 15 min. E.

C. L.

*North. Between Sections 35 and 36*

- 7.69 A Pine 18 inches diameter
- 12.00 Descend to base of hill
- 15.17 Brook 6 links, course N of W
- 21.00 Ascend a westerly point of a hill
- 23.12 A Chestnut Oak 12 inches diameter
- 27.50 Descend hill
- 30.45 Brook 5 links, S W
- 31.86 A White Oak 20 inches diameter
- 38.00 Ascend a hill
- 40.00 Set quarter section post
- bearings { Pine 30 in. dia. N 29° E 17 lks. dist.
- { Birch 10 in. dia. S 19° W 7 " "
- 51.16 Jack Oak 8 inches diameter
- 70.55 White Oak 6 inches diameter
- 72.50 Ascend and cross a narrow ridge E & W
- 80.00 Set post cor. sections 25, 26, 35, 36
- bearings { White Oak 12 in. dia. S. 52° W 9
- { Jack Oak 5 in. dia. N 24 E 12
- Land hilly; poor, sandy soil, Pine, White Oak, Jack Oak; Birch, Chestnut Oak, Wortleberry, Greenbriars, &c. The hills are part of the magnet range.
- May 15, 1840.

*East. Random between sections 25 and 36*

- 21.13 Brook 4 links N E
- 30.51 Brook 5 links N W
- 79.47 Intersected rangeline 15 links S of post. Land hilly and broken, third rate; Pine, White Oak, Black Oak, Jack Oak, Birch, Greenbriar, Wortleberry, Hazel, &c.

*West. Corrected between sections 25 and 36*

- 8.76 Pine 20 inches diameter
- 23.18 White Oak 8 inches diameter
- 39.73 Set quarter section post
- bearings { Jack Oak 6 S 24° W 18
- { Pine 12 N 19° E 10
- 52.17 Black Oak 12 inches diameter
- 67.71 Chestnut Oak 18 inches diameter
- 79.47 Sec. cor.

C. L.	
North.	Between sections 25 and 26
11.16	Hickory 15 in. diameter
22.00	Descend hill to creek bottom
24.39	A spring 2.15 links E of line
26.04	Stream from said spring 3 links N W
28.26	Random creek 95 links westerly
30.92	Poplar 26 inches diameter
40.00	Set quarter section post
	bearings { Poplar 24 S 29° W 6
	{ White Oak 16 N 57° E 15
52.13	Bur oak 18 inches diameter
53.50	A large <i>chalybeate</i> spring, 92 links E. of line—runs S
	E. This spring is strongly impregnated with oxide of iron, magnesia, sulphur, and epsom salt.
64.83	Black Oak 30 inches diameter
72.19	Hickory 15 inches diameter
80.00	Set post cor. sections 23, 24, 25, 26
	bearings { Spanish Oak 18 S 45° E 13
	{ Hickory 12 N 71° W 15
	Land S of creek, hilly third rate; N of creek broken second rate; creek bottom 10 chains wide, good, second rate; Pine, Bur, White and Red Oak, Hickory, Poplar, Whortleberry, Hazel, Sassafras, &c.
East.	Random between sections 24 and 25
25.00	Foot of Traverse Mountain
46.00	Summit of do
70.00	Descend mountain to run 18 links S W
*78.85	Intersected range line 60 links S of post
	Land mostly mountain; poor, third rate; Pine, Gum, White Oak, Jack Oak, Chesnut, Greenbriars, Whortleberry.
	*The measure and southing of the above random line was occasioned by the attraction of the needle; an extensive and rich bed of iron ore being situated in E. 1-2 N. W. quarter section 25.
West.	Corrected between sections 24 and 25
8.33	Gum 8 inches diameter on S side of run
39.42	Set quarter section post
	bearings { Pine 15 S 16° E 9
	{ Pine 12 N 22° W 15
49.74	Gum 16 inches diameter
66.18	White Oak 12 inches diameter
78.85	Sec. cor.



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C. L.	
North.	<i>Between sections 23 and 24</i>
7.96	Black Oak 20 inches in diameter
19.33	Hickory 21 inches diameter
34.16	Lynn 15 inches diameter
40.00	Set quarter section post
	bearings { Lynn 18 N 25° E 7
	{ Sycamore 12 S 14° W 11
46.50	Enter Willow swamp, heads to N E about 20 chs. dis.
61.00	Leave swamp
62.67	Sugar 16 inches diameter
71.18	Poplar 34 inches diameter
80.00	Set post cor. sections 13, 14, 23, 24
	bearings { Sugar 24 S 16° W 9
	{ Black Walnut 30 N 31° E 20
	Land south of swamp hilly, second rate; north of
	swamp level, first rate; White Oak, Hickory, Jack
	Oak, Sugar, Ash, Walnut, Hazel, Pawpaw, and Spice.

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East.	<i>Random between sections 13 and 24</i>
32.20	Run 6 links S W and is lost in swamp
54.00	To impassable Cranberry marsh
	Offset—S 20 W 13.00 chains
	East 14.00 do.
	N 20 E 12.00 do. to line
68.00	Over Marsh
79.60	Intersected range line 12 links S of post
	Land level, west 1-2 dry, first rate; east 1-2 rather
	wet, part marsh; Sugar, Poplar, Hickory, Black
	Walnut, Spice, Pawpaw, &c.

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West.	<i>Corrected between sections 13 and 24</i>
9.20	White oak 16 inches diameter
28.54	Swp. Ash 10 inches diameter
39.80	Set quarter section post
	bearings { Hickory 16 N 85° W 10
	{ Sugar 15 N 76° E 17
50.44	Black walnut 36 inches diameter
67.15	Sugar 16 inches diameter
79.60	Sec. cor.

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North.	<i>Between sections 13 and 14</i>
6.72	White Ash 20 inches diameter
20.45	A small deep pond—offset N 60 E 5.50
	N 60 W 5.50 links to line
25.95	Over pond
26.13	Lynn 30 inches diameter

C. L.	
40.00	Set quarter section post bearings { Lynn 24 S 52° W 9 { Hackberry 9 N 40° W 11
49.22	Hickory 18 inches diameter
57.59	Sugar 24 inches diameter
71.89	Black Walnut 28 inches diameter
80.00	Set post cor. sections 11, 12, 13, 14 bearings { Hickory 12 N 20° W 4 { White Oak 16 S 14° E 7
	Land level, first rate; a few chains on north of pond rather low and wet—White Ash, White and Black Oak, Sugar, Walnut, Hickory, Lynn, Pawpaw and Spice. May 16, 1840.

<i>East.</i>	<i>Random between sections 12 and 13</i>
79.94	Intersected Range line 6 links south of post Land level, first rate; Lynn, Beech, Sugar, White Oak, Black Walnut, White Ash, Hickory, Pawpaw.
<i>West.</i>	<i>Corrected between sections 12 and 13</i>
9.96	B. Walnut 50 in dia.
22.64	Sugar 24 in dia.
39.97	Set qr. sec post. bearings { W Ash, 30 N 65° W 10 { Beech 24 S 46° E 9
56.78	W Oak 20 in. dia.
71.17	Hickory 12 in. dia.
79.94	Sec. cor.

<i>North.</i>	<i>Between sections 11 and 12</i>
8.40	Sugar 15 in. dia.
21.62	Reeder's Run, 15 links wide, S W a beautiful limpid stream, in a rock channel of fine blue Limestone.
22.19	Hickory 40 in. dia.
30.47	W Oak 20 in. dia.
31.00	Enter Mound Prairie N E and S W
40.00	Set qr. section post in prairie—made mound of earth and sod. Pit 4 links East.
80.00	Set post corner sections 1, 2, 11, 12—made mound of earth and sod. Pit 4 links South. Land mostly level, all first rate—30 chains on S wood land, Sugar, Ash, Walnut, Hickory, W Oak, &c.; Pawpaw—50 chains on N end, high, dry prairie, very rich. On the S W qr. of section 12, are two large ar- tificial mounds of earth, about 25 feet high; and on the N W qr. same section is a circular arti- ficial embankment, 10 feet high, with a ditch sur- rounding it.

C. L.

*East. Random between sections 1 and 12*

43 00 Leave Mound Prairie

80.04 Intersected R. line 2 links S of post. Land W half,  
rich, dry and level prairie—E half, rolling, first rate,  
Beech, Sugar, Ash, Walnut, Pawpaw, Spice, &c.*West. Corrected between sections 1 and 12*

5.27 B Walnut 36 in. diameter

18.52 W Ash 30 in. diameter

34.19 Beech 18 in. diameter

40.02 Set qr. section post in prairie and made mound—

B Walnut 16 N 73° E 3.27

Sugar 12 S 81° E 3.32

80.04 Section corner.

*North. Between sections 1 and 2*

13.30 Enter a beautiful Walnut grove

23.40 Leave grove

40.00 Set qr. section post in prairie and made mound

Pit 4 links East.

51.50 Leave mound prairie and enter rich woodland

62.12 Road from Arpent to Rangeville N E

70.65 Hickory 20 in. diameter

80.41 Intersected North boundary 6 links west of post—set  
posts corner of sections 1 and 2

bearings { W Ash 32 S 25° E 16

{ Beech 24 S 40° W 27

Land S half rich and dry prairie—N half dry rolling,  
first rate woodland—Beech, Ash, Sugar Walnut,  
Hackberry, Buckeye, Pawpaw and Spice.*North. Between sections 34 and 35*

10.71 W Oak 18 in. diameter

22.31 Maple 10 in. diameter, and enter Maple swamp

33.11 Maple 15 in. diameter

40.00 Set qr. section post in the swamp, water 2 feet deep

bearings { Maple 9 S 51° E 10

{ do 15 N 75° W 14

51 90 Leave swamp

53.04 Hickory, 10 in. diameter

64.59 Lynn 16 in. diameter

80.00 Set post corner sections 26, 27, 34, 35

bearings | B Oak 16 N 12° W 6

do 12 S 16° E 11

Land level second rate—Oak, Hickory, some Sugar,  
Dogwood; but little undergrowth—part maple swamp

May 17, 1840.

C. L.

*East. Random between sections 26 and 35*

31.15 Harrison's Creek, 45 links wide N W

50.00 Foot of Magnet Hills and ascend do

80.17 Intersected N &amp; S line 12 links N of corner

West of Hills, Land rolling second rate—Oak Hickory, &amp;c. Hills poor and sandy—Pine Chesnut, Chesnut Oak; Greenbriars, &amp;c.

*West. Corrected between sections 26 and 35*

12.51 Pine 12 in. diameter

23.45 Chesnut 20 in. diameter

40.08 Set qr. section post

bearings | W. Oak, 15 S 19° E 24

| Hickory, 12 N 28° W 16

49.35 Sugar, 18 in. diameter near creek

63.69 B Oak 24 in. diameter

80.17 Section corner.

Q About 25 chains west of corner of sections 25, 26, 35, 36 and N of section line, on S E one quarter of section 26, is situated a rich Gold Mine, apparently very extensive. In the N E corner of the N W quarter of section 35, on Harrison's creek, is a fine mill site.

*North. Between sections 26 and 27*

8.15 Hickory 12 in. diameter

18.27 Random creek, 100 links wide—W

21.19 Poplar 24 in. diameter

32.76 W Oak, 16 in. diameter

40.00 Set quarter section post

W Oak 26 N 17° W 27

Beech, 14 S 28° E 11

47.95 Sugar, 18 in. diameter

51.47 W Ash, 12 in. diameter

60.67 Hickory, 30 in. diameter

72.09 do 20 in. diameter

80.00 Set post corner sections 22, 23, 26, 27

Hickory 30 S 37° E 15

do 20 N 40° W 25

Land rolling second rate—W Oak, Sugar, Hickory, Poplar, &amp;c. Spice, some Pawpaw and Hazel.

*East. Random between sections 23 and 26*

36.44 Brook 3 links S W

80.72 Intersected N &amp; S line 16 links N of post

Land same

*West. Corrected between sections 23 and 26*

11.40 Hickory, 12 in. diameter

22.89 W Oak 17 in. diameter

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C. L.	
40.36	Set quarter section post
	bearings   Sugar, 9 S 24° E 12
	Beech, 12 N 10° W 15
47.64	B Oak, 14 in. diameter
55.90	do 20 in. diameter
70.18	Hickory, 15 in. diameter
80.72	Section corner.

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*North. Between sections 22 and 23*

7.16	Maple 6 in. diameter
16.42	do 10 in. diameter
32.50	Enter Jacob Staff swamp bearing W S W
40.00	Set qr. sec. post, water 2 1-2 feet deep
	bearings   Maple 4 S 42° E 18
	do 6 N 17° W 26
69.00	Stream 10 links S W
72.68	Sycamore, 8 in. diameter
80.00	Set post corner sections 14, 15, 22, 23
	bearings   Beech, 12 N 27° E 4
	Maple, 18 S 50° W 9
	Land (except swamp) level, second rate—Beech, white Oak, Hickory, part swamp with Maple and Willow.

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*East. Random between sections 14 and 23*

10.09	Stream 8 links S
39.00	Leave Jacob Staff swamp
80.41	Intersected 5 links N of post—Land W 1-2 Maple swamp, E 1-2 level second rate—Hickory, Oak, &c.

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*West. Corrected between sections 14 and 23*

7.14	Hickory 12 in. diameter
18.64	W Oak 24 in. diameter
30.83	Birch 14 in. diameter
40.20½	Set quarter section post
	bearings   Sycamore 16 S 27° E 9
	Maple 8 N 44° W 17
46.15	Maple 6 in. diameter
64.91	do 6 in. diameter
70.61	Sycamore 15 in. diameter
80.41	Section corner.

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*North. Between sections 14 and 15*

23.00	Leave Jacob Staff swamp
23.14	Sycamore 18 in. diameter
34.46	Poplar 20 in. diameter
40.00	Set quarter section post
	bearings   Poplar 36 N 28° W 16
	W Ash 20 S 35° E 4
45.41	Intersected S Easterly line of L. Lyon's survey, No. 2

C. L.	<p>Set post at intersection  W Ash 24 S 49° E 17  Hickory 16 N 40° W 11  Measured along said line N 61 E 10.71 links to easterly corner thereof  80 00 Temporary post for sections 10, 11, 14, 15, in private claim No. 1  Land—part Maple swamp on south end—remainder good 2nd and 1st rate land—Hickory, Poplar, Ash, Sugar, &amp;c. May 18, 1840.</p>
<i>East.</i>	<p><i>Random between sections 11 and 14</i>  20.35 Set temporary post on N Easterly line of J. Mullett's survey No. 1  40.00 Enter Sugar tree grove  59.50 A large spring of pure water 1.20 links south of line, in east side of sugar grove—runs south  59.80 Left sugar grove  80.08 Intersected 7 links N of post  Land gently rolling 1st rate—Sugar, Ash, Walnut, W Oak, Cherry, Hickory; U G Spice, Pawpaw.</p>
<i>West.</i>	<p><i>Corrected between sections 11 and 14</i>  5.88 W Ash 36 in. diameter  18.91 B Walnut 60 in. diameter  33.07 Sugar 30 in. diameter  40.04 Set quarter section post  W Ash 24 N 89° W 19  Sugar 30 S 56° E 13  59.72 Intersected N Easterly line of J Mullett's survey No. 1 and set post  W Oak 18 S 51 E 7  Ash 15 N 24 W 15  Measured S 29° E 28.48 links to most easterly corner thereof</p>
<i>North.</i>	<p><i>Between sections 10 and 11</i>  39.94 Intersected N Easterly line of J. Mullett's survey No 1 and set post thereon, in Mound Prairie, and raised Mound  40.00 Set quarter section post in mound in prairie  80.00 Set post corner sections 2, 3, 10, 11, in Mound prairie, and raised square mound 2 1-2 feet high 4 feet dia. Land 1st rate level dry prairie covered with blue grass and Buffalo clover.</p>
<i>East.</i>	<p><i>Random between sections 2 and 11</i>  79.98 Intersected 2 links S of post  Land all level 1st rate dry prairie, Blue grass and Buffalo clover.</p>

C. L.

*West. Corrected between sections 2 and 11*

39.99 Set quarter section post in mound in prairie

79.98 Section corner.

At 49.50 on the random, a large granite bowlder or rock, lies 6 chains south of line. This rock is about 15 feet in diameter, resting on alluvial formation. Its appearance here is the more remarkable, as granite, *in situ*, is not found in all this region.

*North. Between sections 2 and 3*

15.70 Road from Arpent to Rangeville N E

23.48 Intersected left bank of Compass river, course S  
Westerly—set post in mound in Mound prairie.

34.15 Over river, and set post on right bank—

Sycamore 36 N 71° W 15

Buckeye 10 N 45° E 9

40.00 Set quarter section post

W. Ash 30 S 27° W 19

Sugar 18 N 19° E 11

48.90 Sugar 12 in. diameter

57.14 Buckeye 16 in. diameter

69.42 Walnut 48 in. diameter

80.33 Intd. North boundary at post

bearings { B Walnut 24 S 38° E 10

{ W Ash 12 S 48° W 15

Land S of river, rich dry prairie—N of River rich  
level bottom—Walnut, Ash, Sugar, &c.*North. Between sections 33 and 34*

3.91 B Oak 15 in. diameter

10.37 B Oak 12 in. diameter

22.81 Hickory 18 in. diameter

31.46 R Oak 10 in. diameter.

40.00 Set quarter section post

W Oak 16 S 51° E 27

do 18 N 67° W 15

46.12 Beech 16 in. diameter

57.20 Sugar 18 in. diameter

64.68 W Oak 20 in. diameter

75.19 Hickory 24 in. diameter

80.00 Set post corner sections 27, 28, 33, 34

Sugar 24 N 44° W 10

W Oak 15 S 51° E 9

Land rolling, 2nd rate—Oak, Hickory, Sugar, Hazel,  
Spice, &c.*East. Random between sections 27 and 34*

31.00 Parke's Run 15 links North

C. L.	
79.96	Intersected 8 links S of post Land same.
<i>West.</i>	<i>Corrected between sections 27 and 34</i>
7.22	Hickory 22 in. diameter
31.46	W Oak 16 in. diameter
39.98	Set quarter section post Sugar 16 S 51° E 14 Poplar 18 N 21° W 7
46.16	Beech 18 in. diameter
52.41	Sugar 12 in. diameter
79.96	Section corner.
	May 19, 1840.
<i>North.</i>	<i>Between sections 27 and 28</i>
5.19	B Oak 15 in. diameter
16.59	B Walnut 24 in. diameter
22.74	Sugar 30 in. diameter
32.00	The S Easterly side of field
40.00	Set quarter section post in field Sugar 20 N 81° E 2.65 Hickory 15 N 16° E 3.11
43.20	Leave field at N Easterly side thereof
46.45	Lynn 24 in. diameter
49.82	To Random creek 120 links S W current gentle
55.10	Buckeye 10 in. diameter
69.78	B Oak 20 in. diameter
80.00	Set post corner sections 21, 22, 27, 28. B Oak 12 S 41° E 9 do 15 N 20° W 6 Land rolling, 1st and 2nd rate, Oak, Sugar, Hickory, Walnut, Poplar, Spice, Pawpaw, grape vines.
<i>East.</i>	<i>Random between sections 22 and 27</i>
80.06	Intersected 2 links north of post—Land level, second rate; Oak, Hickory, Beech, Hazle, Spice, &c.
<i>West.</i>	<i>Corrected between sections 22 and 27</i>
7.49	Beech 8 in. diameter
19.71	Hickory 15 in. diameter
29.47	W Oak 16 in. diameter
40.03	Set quarter section post B Oak 16 N 75° W 10 do 20 S 57° E 12
49.00	Poplar 20 inches diameter
61.74	B Oak 36 inches diameter
80.06	Section corner.
<i>North.</i>	<i>Between sections 21 and 22</i>
4.82	Post Oak 10 inches diameter
18.50	To south side of Jacob Staff swamp



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C. L	
25.44	Maple 12 inches diameter
36.50	Stream 12 links <i>W S W</i>
40.00	Set quarter section post in swamp
	Maple 14 S 46° E 20
	Swp Oak 18 N 50° W 16
47.21	Honey Locust 10 inches diameter
60.00	Left swamp—course <i>S W</i>
65.54	Bur Oak 36 inches diameter
72.11	Hickory 24 inches diameter
80.00	Set post corner sections 15, 16, 21, 22
	Hickory 6 S 51° E 20
	do 12 N 42° W 10
	Land level, S end, N 1-4 second rate, Oak, Hickory, &c. remainder Maple swamp.

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<i>East.</i>	<i>Random between sections 15 and 22</i>
32.00	Enter Jacob Staff swamp, on N <i>W</i> side
80.03	Intersected 7 links N of post
	Land level, E 1-2 swamp, <i>W</i> 1-2 dry second rate, Beech, Oak, Hickory, Lynn

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<i>West.</i>	<i>Corrected between sections 15 and 22</i>
40.01½	Set quarter section post
	H. Locust 12 N 65 W 30
	Maple 12 S 42 E 25
46.29	Lynn 17 inches diameter
59.14	B Oak 22 inches diameter
70.98	Hickory 24 inches diameter
80.03	Section corner.

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<i>North.</i>	<i>Between sections 15 and 16</i>
4.98	Elm 15 inches diameter
15.14	Sugar 25 inches diameter
26.35	Poplar 30 inches diameter
34.16	B Walnut 26 inches diameter
40.00	Set quarter section post
	Lynn 16 N 59 W 20
	Beech 20 S 36 E 14
52.00	Descend ledge of Limestone rock, 25 ft perpendicular.
53.45	B Locust 20 inches diameter
59.00	To Reeder's run 20 links west
64.23	B Walnut 24 inches diameter
72.13	W Ash 40 inches diameter
80.00	Set post corner sections 9, 10, 15, 16
	W. Ash 12 N 25 W 10
	Locust 10 S 15 E 12
	Land gently rolling second rate, sugar, poplar, wal- nut, ash, hickory, &c., pawpaw, vines, spice.
	May 20, 1840.

C. L.

*East. True line between sections 10 and 15*

6.15 Sugar 18 inches diameter

10.03 Intersected S Westerly line of S. Sibley's survey No. 3, and set post

Blue Ash 24 S 9 W 10

Sugar 14 N 34 W 12

Measured along said line of survey No. 3, S 29 E  
75.03 links, to most southerly corner thereof  
Land same.

*North. Between sections 9 and 10*

7.41 Poplar 48 inches diameter

15.63 B Walnut 40 inches diameter

18.21 Intersected S Westerly line of S. Sibley's survey No. 3, and set post

Hickory 20 S 14 E 19

Sugar 15 N 51 W 11

Measured along said line of survey No. 3, N 29 W  
34.01 to post on Compass river, lower corner of  
said survey

35.00 Road from Acre to Arpent, N E

40.00 Quarter section corner in P. claim

48.18 To left bank of Compass river, west.

57.06 Over river and set post on right bank

Buckeye 10 N 22° E 16

Box Elder 8 N 52° W 21

65.14 Elm 24 in diameter

72.48 Lynn 18 inches diameter

80.00 Set post corner sections 3, 4, 9, 10

Box Elder 12 S 25° E 8

Buckeye 14 N 16° W 20

Land S of river, level first rate—Walnut, Ash, Sugar,  
Cherry, Spice, Pawpaw, N of R low bottom, Buck-  
eye, Box Elder, Sycamore, H Locust, &c. Vines,  
Pawpaw, &c.

*East. True line between sections 3 and 10*

9.15 Lynn 30 inches diameter

16.25 Buckeye 16 inches diameter

24.27 Intersected right bank of Compass river, and set post

Sycamore 24 S 50° W 14

Elm 18 N 10° E 6

Land low bottom, Buckeye, Sycamore, Honey Lo-  
cust, Pawpaw, and Vines.

*West. True line between sec. 3 & from cor. of sec's 2, 3, 10, 11*

21.62 Intersected N Easterly line of J. Mullett's survey No. 1, and set post in mound—pit 5 links east.

Measured along said line N 29° W 8.34 links to post

## C. L.

on left bank of Compass river, upper corner of said survey

Land rich dry prairie.

*North. Between sections 3 and 4*

- 5.60 Coffee Nut 12 inches diameter  
 18.48 Hornbeam 6 inches diameter  
 29.16 Cottonwood 24 inches diameter  
 40.00 Set quarter section post  
       Lynn 16 S 45° E 10  
       Buckeye 6 N 29° W 14  
 47.19 Maple 10 inches diameter  
 58.21 Box Elder 5 inches diameter  
 70.13 B Walnut 60 inches diameter  
 80.21 Intersected N boundary 6 links W of cor. and set post  
       B Walnut 30 S 29° E 17  
       Buckeye 15 S 58° W 6  
 Land level and low bottom, Cottonwood, Sycamore,  
 Walnut, Buckeye, &c. no U. G.

*North. Between sections 32 and 33*

- 6.50 Left windfall course E S E  
 9.18 Aspen 6 inches diameter  
 15.46 Red Elm 8 inches diameter  
 24.87 Hickory 15 inches diameter  
 33.55 Jack Oak 6 inches diameter  
 40.00 Set quarter section post  
       B Gum 10 N 51° W 8  
       Aspen 8 S 40° E 10  
 47.18 Red Oak 15 inches diameter  
 60.29 Brook 4 links N E  
 63.71 Chesnut 20 inches diameter  
 72.46 Pin Oak 16 inches diameter  
 80.00 Set post cor. sections 28, 29, 32, 33  
       J Oak 5 S 49° E 22  
       W Oak 15 N 30° W 18  
 Land rolling and broken, third-rate—Aspen, J Oak,  
 Hickory, R Oak, Chesnut, Greenbriar, Whortle-  
 berry, Hazel, &c.  
 On the W half of NE quarter section 32, are a  
 house, smelting furnace, and extensive lead mine-  
 ral and diggings, owned by Samuel Forrer.

*East. Random between sections 28 and 33*

- 19.00 Brook 4 links N E  
 45.20 do 2 links N W  
 79.91 Intersected 7 links S of post  
 Land rolling, third and second rate; W and R Oak,  
 Hickory, Aspen, J Oak, Hazel, Whortleberry, &c.

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C. L.	
West.	<i>Corrected between sections 28 and 33</i>
8.45	Hickory 20 inches diameter
20.15	J Oak 8 inches diameter
34.16	W Oak 20 inches diameter
39.95½	Set quarter section post
	W Oak 12 S 16° W 4
	B Oak 15 N 2° E 9
52.79	Aspen 10 inches diameter
67.80	Gum 5 inches diameter
79.91	Sec. cor.

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May 21, 1840.

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North.	<i>Between sections 28 and 29</i>
7.99	B Oak 24 inches diameter
19.10	Sugar 16 inches diameter
28.51	W Ash 20 inches diameter
40.00	Set quarter section post
	Blue Ash 15 S 44° E 16
	Sugar 22 N 19° W 8
44.00	Wagon road from Forrer's lead works to Arpent
47.85	Poplar 18 inches diameter
59.94	Cherry 12 inches diameter
*62.10	Stream (outlet of lake) 10 links E
73.81	Beech 16 inches diameter
80.00	Set post cor. sections 20, 21, 28, 29
	Blue Ash 18 S 51° E 19
	B Walnut 20 N 65° W 15
	Land gently rolling S half second rate—N half first rate Oak, Hickory, Ash, Sugar, Poplar, Pawpaw, and Spice.
☞	*From this place, a strong salt spring bears S 81° E dist. 8 chains—stream from it runs N into the outlet noted above.

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East.	<i>Random between sections 21 and 28</i>
3.00	Trail S S E
9.50	Wagon road to Arpent, N N E
13.30	Random creek 1.15 links N
24.00	To peat bog
37.50	Leave same
79.98	Intersected 4 links S of post
	Land mostly level, first rate; E half rather wet; B & W Oak, Ash, Lynn, Beech, Sugar, Spice, Hazel.
West.	<i>Corrected between sections 21 and 28</i>
8.47	B Oak 16 inches diameter
19.25	Lynn 24 inches diameter
30.14	Beech 16 inches diameter
39.99	Set quarter section post
	B Ash 15 N 49° E 25
	Beech 20 S 35° W 16

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C. L.	
56.85	Boxwood 9 inches diameter
65.18	Sycamore 28 inches diameter
74.01	Beech 30 inches diameter
79.98	Section corner.

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*North. Between Sections 20 and 21*

4.00	Trail N N W
6.32	B Locust 12 inches diameter
17.19	Bur Oak 20 inches diameter
25.09	Sugar 16 inches diameter
32.05	To Random creek 1.18 links W N W
40.00	Set quarter section post
	Hickory 16 N 25° E 19
	Ash 20 S 32° W 11
43.85	W Walnut 10 inches diameter
51.15	W Ash 40 inches diameter
65.45	H Locust 20 inches diameter
76.02	Cherry 20 inches diameter
80.00	Set post cor. sections 16, 17, 20, 21
	Cherry 10 S 50° E 9
	Locust 8 N 41° W 6

Land gently rolling, first rate—Bur Oak, Sugar, Walnut, Ash, Grape vines, Pawpaw, &c.

☞ In W half of S W quarter of section 21, on right bank of Random creek, is a coal bank, apparently very extensive.

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*East. Random between sections 16 and 21*

38.00	Wagon road to Arpent
80.05	Intersected at post
	Land part rolling and part level, first rate; Walnut, Ash, Sugar, Elm, Hickory, Pawpaw and Vines.

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*West. Marked back between sections 16 and 21*

9.41	Elm 24 inches diameter
15.25	Walnut 18 inches diameter
29.16	Ash 20 inches diameter
40.02½	Set quarter section post
	Sugar 24 S 44° E 20
	Elm 15 N 30° W 16
44.19	Hickory 26 inches diameter
58.47	Beech 20 inches diameter
71.11	Black Oak 15 inches diameter
80.05	Section corner.

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*North. Between sections 16 and 17*

10.05	Coffee nut 8 inches diameter
16.47	Beech 30 inches diameter
24.19	Hickory 14 inches diameter
33.68	Blue Ash 36 inches diameter

C. L.	
40.00	Set qr. sec post. B Locust 20 S 81° E 12 Sugar 18 N 75° W 6
45.59	Buckeye 15 inches diameter
53.36	W Walnut 12 inches diameter
64.19	Cherry 30 inches diameter
72.77	Poplar 40 inches diameter
" "	Road from Acre to Arpent, N of East
76.17	Intersected left bank of Compass river and set post Sycamore 15 West 15 Box Elder 6 S 71 E 9
80.00	Corner of sections 8, 9, 16, 17, in river, inaccessible Land level first rate—Walnut, Ash, Poplar, Beech, Vines, Pawpaw, &c. May 22, 1840.
<hr/> <i>West. True line between sections 9 and 16</i> <hr/>	
5.55	Poplar 60 inches in diameter
13.75	Road from Forrer's lead mines to Arpent, N
15.81	Sugar 40 inches diameter
23.92	Lynn 24 inches diameter
36.18	Walnut 18 inches diameter
40.00	Quarter section post Beech 20 S 24° E 18 Ash 40 N 19° W 20
46.88	Elm 18 inches diameter
53.00	Road from Acre to Arpent, N E
55.03	W Walnut 6 inches diameter
58.42	Intersected left bank of Compass river and set post Maple 15 N 55° E 17 Box Elder 6 S 40° W 10
	Land same.
<hr/> <i>North. Between sections 8 and 9</i> <hr/>	
4.25	Over Compass river, and set post on right bank Cottonwood 15° N 70 W 18 do 24 S 81 E 4
15.11	Sycamore 24 inches diameter
26.90	Hackberry 15 inches diameter
40.00	Set quarter section post Hackberry 20 S 15 E 14 Maple 12 N 22 W 17
42.76	Intersected R bank of Compass river and set post Buckeye 15 N 34 W 11 H Locust 18 S 5 E 9
62.33	Leave river on same (right) bank and set post Sugar 18 S 61 W 24 Hickory 12 N 11 E 14
71.04	Walnut 26 inches diameter

C. L.

80.00 Set post cor. sections 4, 5, 8, 9

Walnut 15 S 21° E 10

Ash 12 N 15° W 6

Land south of bend of river low bottom—Hackberry,  
Cottonwood, Maple, &c. North of bend, high rich  
bottom—Hickory, Sugar, Walnut, &c.*East. Random between sections 4 and 9*

16.00 Intersect Nonius river, course S

20.85 Over river

80.06 Intersected 10 N of post

Land W of river mostly high rich bottom; Ash, Sugar,  
Poplar, &c.; E of river, rather low bottom—Cotton-  
wood, Buckeye, Box Elder, Sycamore.*West. Corrected between sections 4 and 9*

10.15 Cottonwood 15 inches diameter

19.09 Buckeye 12 inches diameter

32.15 Sycamore 60 inches diameter

40.03 Set quarter section post

Sycamore 48 S 12° E 19

Buckeye 20 N 19° W 15

59.21 Set post on left bank of Nonius river

Maple 15 N 40° E 12

Box Elder 9 S 26° E 14

64.06 Over river and set post on right bank

Hackberry 9 S 29° W 4

Buckeye 4 N 32° W 6

80.06 Section corner.

*North. Between sections 4 and 5*

9.04 Buckeye 15 inches diameter

15.46 Sycamore 8 inches diameter

26.84 H Locust 18 inches diameter

33.67 Red Elm 8 inches diameter

40.00 Set quarter section post

Walnut 9 S 56° E 30

Sugar 16 N 48° W 16

51.12 Sugar 30 inches diameter

60.40 Beech 6 inches diameter

73.25 Hickory 24 inches diameter

80.09 Intersected N boundary 3 links west of post—set  
post corner sections 4 and 5

Beech 16 S 39° E 14

Hickory 20 S 48° W 10

Land level, first rate bottom—Hackberry, Walnut,  
Sugar, Beech—Pawpaw and Vines.

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**C. L.***North. Between sections 31 and 32*

5.18 Gum 16 inches diameter

12.41 Chesnut Oak 15 inches diameter

19.00 Windfall course E S E

32.20 Leave same

40.00 Set quarter section post

Chestnut 30 S 51° E 14

Dogwood 5 N 39° W 6

48.83 W Oak 6 inches diameter

56.19 Redbud 4 inches diameter

65.40 Hornbeam 8 inches diameter

80.00 Set post corner sections 29, 30, 31, 32

Beech 12 N 27° E 12

W Oak 15 S 54° W 19

Land part broken and part level, third rate; Chesnut, Oak, Gum, Scrub Oak, Dogwood—greenbriar, Whortleberry, &amp;c.—Stoney.

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*East. Random between sections 29 and 32*

66.00 Wagon road from Forrer's lead works to Arpent

80.06 Intersected at post

Land same

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*West. Blazed line back between 29 and 32*

12.81 Hickory 10 inches diameter

19.37 Gum 12 inches diameter

31.69 W Oak 15 inches diameter

40.04 Set quarter section post

Chestnut 15 S 27° E 13

do 20 N 16° W 4

44.10 Scrub W Oak 12 inches diameter

54.64 Hornbeam 4 inches diameter

66.89 Beech 6 inches diameter

80.08 Section corner.

May 23, 1840.

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*West. Random between sections 30 and 31*

25.20 Brook 3 links wide, N N E

79.82 Intersected West boundary 5 links N of post

Land level, second rate; Oak, Hickory, J Oak, Dogwood, Ironwood—Hazel and Whortleberry.

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*East. Corrected between sections 30 and 31*

5.49 Ironwood 5 inches diameter

12.64 J Oak 10 inches diameter

21.81 Hickory 15 inches diameter

33.09 W Oak 12 inches diameter

39.82 Set quarter section post

Hickory 15 S 33° E 14

Ironwood 6 N 25° W 10



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C. L.	
52.36	Dogwood 4 inches diameter
63.94	Hickory 12 inches diameter
75.16	J Oak 8 inches diameter
79.82	Section corner.

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<i>North.</i>	<i>Between sections 29 and 30</i>
6.18	Red Elm 12 inches diameter
18.56	B Oak 20 inches diameter
25.18	Intersect south margin of Offset lake, and set post
	Red Oak 24 S 52° E 10
	Hickory 18 S 31° W 15
	Offset West 15 chains
	North 36 chains
	East 15 chains, reduced offset
61.18	Fell into line on North side of the lake—set post
	B Oak 15 N 42° E 17
	Cherry 20 N 81° W 21
65.30	Hickory 20 inches diameter
76.19	Elm 12 inches diameter
80.00	Set post corner sections 19, 20, 29, 30
	Land level, second rate—timber as last line.

---

<i>East.</i>	<i>Random between sections 20 and 29</i>
80.02	Intersected 3 links S of post
	Land mostly level, second rate—Oak, Hickory, Ironwood, Dogwood—Hazel, &c.

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<i>West.</i>	<i>Corrected between sections 20 and 29</i>
8.16	Dogwood 3 inches diameter
15.81	Ironwood 10 inches diameter
22.46	Hickory 15 inches diameter
33.15	W Oak 12 inches diameter
40.01	Set quarter section post
	Ironwood 4 S 41° E 15
	Hornbeam 4 N 46° W 10
50.05	Pin Oak 12 inches diameter
64.76	J Oak 10 inches diameter
72.38	Hickory 6 inches diameter
80.02	Section corner.

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<i>West.</i>	<i>Random between sections 19 and 30</i>
80.05	Intersected west boundary at post
	Land same.

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<i>East.</i>	<i>varied line between sections 19 and 30</i>
3.56	Black Oak 12 inches diameter
14.98	Spanish Oak 15 inches diameter
23.44	Birch 8 inches diameter
34.15	Magnolia 18 inches diameter

C. L.  
 40.05 Set quarter section post  
       W Oak 15 N 30° E 10  
       Hickory 10 S 41° W 5  
 46.18 Red bud 5 inches diameter  
 58.61 Hickory 10 inches diameter  
 70.19 Ironwood 6 inches diameter  
 80.05 Section corner.

North. Between sections 19 and 20  
 5.84 Haw 5 inches diameter  
 13.08 Interd. south boundary of Black Hawk's Indian reserve at mouth of sulphur creek, by treaty of Arpent.  
       Set post  
       Hackberry 16 S 41° E 15  
       W Ash 12 S 65° W 10  
       Measured west on said boundary 35.25 chains to S W corner of Reserve  
       Land good second rate and level; Oak, Ash, Hickory, Ironwood, Hazel, Spice, &c. May 24, 1840.

West. Between sections 17 and 20  
 10.08 Interd. E line of Black Hawk's reserve and set post  
       B Walnut 40 N 21° E 5  
       H Locust 15 S 37° E 13  
       Measured south on said line, 67.10 chains to S E corner of reserve.

East. Between sections 18 & 19, from cor. on W boundary  
 4.51 B Locust 15 inches diameter  
 12.76 W Oak 54 inches diameter  
 24.81 Lynn 24 inches diameter  
 33.37 Coffee nut 10 inches diameter  
 40.05 Set quarter section post  
       W Walnut 12 S 30° W 9  
       Blue Ash 8 N 25° W 6  
 43.86 Intersected west boundary of Black Hawk's reserve, and set post  
       Bur Oak 36 N 19° W 16  
       W Oak 84 S 25° W 27  
       Measured south on reserve line 67.17 to S W corner thereof  
       Land rolling, first rate—Bur Oak, W Oak, Walnut, Ash, Hackberry—Vines, Spice, Pawpaw.

East. Between sections 7 and 18, from post on W boundary  
 4.47 Buckeye 12 inches diameter  
 13.90 Hackberry 30 inches diameter  
 25.16 Box Elder 9 inches diameter  
 34.14 Sycamore 18 inches diameter

C. L.]

- 40.05 Set quarter section post  
       Sycamore 24 S 40° E 24  
       Maple 9 N 36° W 10
- 55.10 To right bank of Chain Lake (a bayou or old chan-  
       nel of river—set post  
       Buckeye 10 S 40° W 17  
       do 15 N 24° W 13
- 64.15 Over lake and set post  
       Cottonwood 20 N 50° E 7  
       Maple 12 S 39° E 10
- 80.05 Set post corner sections 7, 8, 17, 18  
       Maple 12 N 46° W 5  
       Sycamore 10 S 30° E 11  
       Land level and rich, mostly low—E of bayou subject  
       to inundation—Sycamore, Maple, Cottonwood,  
       Buckeye, Hackberry, Pawpaw and Vines.

*South. Between sections 17 and 18*

- 8.60 Hackberry 18 inches diameter
- 15.38 Intersected right bank of Compass River, set post  
       Buckeye 15 N 32° W 10  
       Maple 6 N 28° E 13  
       Land low bottom, rich, Buckeye, Sycamore, Maple.

*East. Between sections 8 and 17*

- 6.39 Hackberry 20 inches diameter
- 17.83 Lynn 24 inches diameter
- 27.56 Intersected right bank of Compass river, set post  
       Box Elder 5 N 2° E 16  
       Maple 8 S 59° W 11  
       Land same

*North. Between sections 7 and 8*

- 3.15 Sycamore 40 inches diameter
- 14.97 do 24 inches diameter
- 22.85 Buckeye 8 inches diameter
- 35.00 To left bank of Chain Lake (or bayou,) set post  
       Maple 10 S 71° E 14  
       do 12 S 52° W 9
- 43.14 Over Lake and set post on right bank  
       Sugar 15 N 45° W 12  
       Beech 10 N 39° E 8
- 48.17 Sugar 24 inches diameter
- 57.39 Ash 15 inches diameter
- 69.45 Walnut 36 inches diameter
- 80.00 Set post corner sections 5, 6, 7, 8  
       Hackberry 15 S 45° W 4  
       Sugar 18 N 34° E 6  
       Land S of bayou, low bottom, Sycamore, Buckeye,

C. L.	&c. N of bayou, rich and rolling, Sugar, Ash, Walnut, &c. Spice, Pawpaw.	
<i>East.</i>	<i>Random between sections 5 and 8</i>	
79.86	Intersected 12 links S of post	
	Land rolling first rate; walnut, sugar, ash, poplar, &c.	
<i>West.</i>	<i>Corrected between sections 5 and 8</i>	
12.15	Sugar 30 inches diameter	
22.18	Ash 36 inches diameter	
35.69	Poplar 18 inches diameter	
39.93	Quarter section corner, on a Sugar 15 in. diameter,	
51.14	Hackberry 12 inches diameter	
65.34	Ash 20 inches diameter	
79.84	Section corner.	
	May 25, 1840.	
<i>West.</i>	<i>Random between sections 6 and 7</i>	
22.85	Tally-rod cr. 15 links S	
80.14	Intersected west boundary 13 S of post	
	Land as last mile.	
<i>East.</i>	<i>Corrected between sections 6 and 7</i>	
7.18	Beech 18 inches diameter	
19.24	Sugar 20 inches diameter	
32.16	Ash 24 inches diameter	
40.14	Set quarter section post	
	Walnut 15 S 45° W 4	
	Ash 10 N 36° E 10	
48.74	Elm 12 inches diameter	
59.11	Hackberry 4 inches diameter ]	
68.91	Ash 12 inches diameter	
80.14	Section corner.	
<i>North</i>	<i>Between sections 5 and 6</i>	
10.40	Ash 48 inches diameter	
19.78	Poplar 30 inches diameter	
31.12	Hickory 16 inches diameter	
37.25	Brook 6 links S W	
40.00	Set quarter section post	
	Hickory 12 S 51 W 16	
	Sugar 18 N 46 E 10	
51.19	Elm 15 inches diameter	
62.13	W Oak 24 inches diameter	
70.27	Beech 20 inches diameter	
80.22	Intersected N boundary at post	
	Bur Oak 30 S 51 E 9	
	Hickory 18 S 42 W 11	
	Land level first rate—sugar, hickory, beech, poplar, oak, walnut, pawpaw, vines, spice, &c.	

# MEANDERS.

## *Meanders of Compass River.*

Courses.	C. L.	Beginning at post on the left bank in the north boundary—thence down stream on left bank
South	5.50	In section 2
S 29° E	11.50	
S 5 E	14.00	
S 26½ W	9.00	At 4.00 enter Mound Prairie
S 47 W	11.00	
S 59 W	10.00	
S 72 W	16.23	To line of sections 2 and 3 From this post a Maple at the head of Out isl- and in the river, bears N 87½° W
S 55 W	4.00	The Maple on island bears N 65½° W
S 48 W	8.50	In section 3.
S 56 W	12.00	
S 70 W	5.74	To upper corner of J. Mullett's survey, No. 1.
		From post on left bank of river, lower corner of S. Sibley's survey, No. 3—down stream
S 75 W	6.00	To head of bayou 1.50 links S W
N 80 W	18.00	
N 59 W	16.00	
N 75 W	9.50	
S 75 W	11.00	In section 9
S 28 W	4.00	
S 24½ E	8.00	
S 47 E	21.00	
S 28½ E	9.00	
S 2½ E	6.50	
S 22 E	2.50	
S 12 W	10.00	
S 36 W	8.12	To line of sections 9 and 16
S 57 W	11.00	At 9.50 links Reeder's run, 20 links fr. S E
S 81 W	6.50	In section 16
N 70 W	7.16	Line of sections 16 and 17
N 72 W	9.86	To upper corner of Ind. Res. for Blackhawk.

*Meanders of Compass River:*

Courses.	C. L.	From lower corner Blackhawk's Reserve, on left hand of river, down stream, in sec. 18
S 54° W	2.00	Over Random Creek
S 71 W	11.00	
West	8.50	
N 82 W	7.00	
S 83 W	6.50	
S 68 W	10.46	To post on west boundary of Township.
May 26, 1840.		
		From post on right bank of Compass river, in north boundary, down stream, in section 2
South	6.00	
S 25 E	18.00	
S 8 W	10.00	
S 49½ W	14.00	
S 75 W	14.92	To line of sections 2 and 3
S 74 W	27.00	In section 3
S 50 W	39.50	To line of sections 3 and 10
S 20½ W	13.00	In section 10
S 43 W	11.00	Banks 10 feet high, good steam boat landing,
S 82 W	11.35	To line of sections 9 and 10
N 86 W	16.00	In section 9
S 77½ W	11.00	
N 72 W	12.00	
N 57 W	10.50	
N 64 W	12.40	To mouth of Nonius River
N 86 W	6.80	Over do
S 63 W	9.50	
S 50 W	7.85	To line of sections 8 and 9
S 36 W	7.00	In section 9
South	7.00	
S 32 E	9.09	To line of sections 8 and 9
S 47 E	16.00	In section 8
S 33 E	14.00	
S 26 E	13.50	
S 61 W	7.50	
N 80 W	6.25	To line of sections 8 and 9
N 63 W	8.50	In section 8
N 37½ W	13.00	
N 54 W	10.00	
S 86 W	6.00	At 4.00 old bed of river W N W now filled up at upper end.
S 70 W	15.00	
S 24 W	21.00	To line of sections 8 and 17.

# *Meanders of Compass River.*

49

Courses.	C. L.	
S 48° W	13.00	In section 17
S 63½ W	9.00	
S 78 W	10.22	To line of sections 17 and 18.
S 82 W	17.50	To out of lake or old channel of river 25 links
S 68 W	13.50	wide
S 53 W	9.00	In section 18.
S 37½ W	10.00	
S 80 W	8.50	
N 84 W	17.50	
S 68½ W	10.34	To post in west boundary of Township.

# *Meanders of Nonius River.*

		Beginning at post on left bank in North boundary—thence down stream, in section 4
S 21 W	19.00	
S 35½ W	13.00	At 6.00 Rapids
S 58 W	15.00	
S 32½ W	8.50	
S 7½ E	4.50	
S 31 E	4.50	
East	3.00	
N 67½ E	6.00	
N 84 E	9.00	
S 63 E	8.00	
South	10.50	
S 37 W	5.00	
S 55 W	13.00	
S 84½ W	9.00	
S 42 W	3.00	
S 94 E	3.92	To line of sections 4 and 9.
S 2½ W	8.12	To mouth of river.

*Meanders of Nonius River.*

Courses.	C. L.	From Post on <i>right</i> bank, in north boundary— thence, down stream, in section 4
S 27° W	22.00	Head of rapids
S 50 W	9.00	At 4 00 foot of rapids
S 61 W	5.60	
S 47 W	14.00	
S 15 W	7.5	
S 16 E	7.00	
S 39 E	6.90	
S 88 E	5.00	
N 63 E	7.00	
N 83 E	7.00	
S 66 E	3.00	
S 11 E	7.00	
S 50 W	14.00	
S 75 W	5.00	
N 88 W	4 00	
S 66 W	6.00	
S 27½ W	4.00	
S ? E	4 00	To line of sections 4 and 9.
S 94 W	7.80	To mouth of River.

*Meanders of Out Island.*

		In Compass river, in section 3—from post on left bank, corner of sections 2 and 3—
N 87½ W	9.44	To a Maple tree on head of island—thence,
S 43½ W	12.00	
S 63 W	10.50	
S 78 W	8.00	Lower point of island
N 49 W	2.00	
N 53 E	8.50	
N 44½ E	10.50	
N 80 E	8.50	
S 78 E	5.15	To beginning.

May 27, 1840.

*Meanders of Chain Lake.*

		Formed by an old channel of the river—Begin- ning at post in line of sections 7 and 18, on east side of lake—thence in section 18
S 14 W	13.00	Outlet 25 links, south.
N 42 W	7.00	
N 19 W	7.82	To line of sections 7 and 18 west side of lake.



Courses.	C. L.	
N 16 <sup>3</sup> W	6.00	In section 7
North	12.50	
N 30 E	18.00	
N 57 E	11.00	At 7.00 Tally-rod cr. 20, fr. N.
N 62 E	9.18	To line of sections 7 and 8.
N 83 E	9.50	
N 77 <sup>1</sup> E	22.00	In section 8
N 53 E	11.00	
S 15 W	4.00	Head of lake
S 85 W	5.00	
N 67 W	13.00	
N 84 W	12.50	
S 82 W	9.58	To line of sections 7 and 8.
S 60 W	6.50	In section 7, again
S 39 W	15.50	
S 15 <sup>1</sup> W	8.50	
S 9 E	11.85	To beginning.

*Meanders of Offset Lake.*

		In sec's 29 and 30--beginning at post on line of sec's 29 and 30, south side of lake, thence
N 78 E	19.00	In section 29
N 74 E	15.00	
N 82 E	10.50	At 5.00 a spring
N 54 E	10.00	
N 32 <sup>1</sup> E	10.00	
N 59 <sup>1</sup> E	6.00	
N 21 W	7.00	At 4.50 outlet N E
N 55 W	7.00	
N 78 W	10.00	
S 84 W	17.00	
N 80 W	17.00	At 14.00 a spring
S 73 <sup>1</sup> W	10.35	To line of sec's 29 and 30, N side of lake—
S 61 W	13.00	
S 21 W	19.00	To inlet 8 links, fr. Link lake
S 35 <sup>1</sup> E	13.00	
S 81 E	3.00	To inlet 6 links, fr. S
S 84 E	11.15	To beginning.

Courses.	C. L.	Meanders of Link Lake, In section 30, began at quarter section post on line between sections 30 and 31—thence,
North	16.20	To margin of lake—
S 63° W	5.00	Along lake shore
S 79 W	9.50	
N 49 W	12.00	
North	10.00	
N 46 E	4.00	
N 17 E	8.50	
N 44 E	5.00	
N 70 E	5.00	
N 52 E	14.00	
N 75 E	8.00	
S 55 E	6.00	
South	4.50	
S 23 W	10.00	
S 1 W	12.00	At 7.00 outlet E N E
S 40½ W	14.55	To place of beginning.

May 28, 1840.

# SURVEY OF PRIVATE CLAIMS.

## *J. Mullett's Claim, No. 1.*

Courses.	C. L.	Surveyed Private claim, No. 1, confirmed to John Mullett—beginning at post and mound, in Mound Prairie, on left bank of Compass river, upper corner of said claim, thence with N Easterly line thereof—
S 29° E	6.50	To road from Arpent to Rangeville, N E
	75.00	Leave Mound Prairie
	81.43	Walnut 36 inches diameter
	94.00	Cross Reeder's run, 15 links. W—
	105.57	Sugar 18 inches diameter
	126.16	To Easterly corner and set post Sugar 12 N 81° W 12 Poplar 20 N 76° E 15 Thence on S Easterly or rear line
S 61° W	3.19	Hickory 24 inches diameter
	15.44	W Oak 16 inches diameter
	24.00	To southealy corner and set post Lynn 20 N 49° E 20 Buckeye 10 S 56° W 18 Thence on S Westerly line—
N 29° W	7.26	Passed easterly corner of L. Lyon's claim, No 2, thence with his line—
	15.40	Sugar 24 inches diameter
	33.00	Reeder's Run, 15 W
	35.29	B Walnut 24 inches diameter
	42.18	A point of Limestone rock 2 feet high
N 29° W	64.50	Enter Mound Prairie
	115.00	Road from Arpent to Rangeville, N E
	125.55	Set post in mound on left bank of Compass R., cor. to this tract and L. Lyon's claim, No. 2, Thence up said R., with the meanders thereof,
N 45° E	8.00	
N 69° E	17.22	To place of beginning, Containing 306 Acres, Surveyed May 1, 1840, by L— M—, D. Surveyor.

*Lucius Lyon's Claim, No. 2.*

Courses.	C. L.	Surveyed private claim, No. 2, confirmed to Lucius Lyon. Beginning at a post in mound in Mound Prairie, on left bank of Compass river, corner to this tract and J. Mullett's claim, No. 1, thence on N Easterly line, between this tract and No. 1—
S 23° E	10.55	Road from Arpent to Rangeville, N E
	61.05	Leave Mound Prairie
	83.37	Point of Limestone rock 2 feet high
	90.26	B Walnut 24 inches diameter
	92.55	Reeder's Run 15, west
	110.15	Sugar 24 inches diameter
	118.29	To easterly corner of this tract—set post in line of survey No. 1
		H Locust 20 N 24° E 9
		Buckeye 10 S 88° W 12
		Thence on rear line
S 61 W	4.15	Sugar 24 inches diameter
	13.19	Burr Oak 48 inches diameter
	22.85	Hickory 18 inches diameter
	30.00	To southerly corner—set post in N Easterly line of S. Sibley's claim, No. 3—
		B Walnut 60 S 41° W 10
		Sugar 15 N 30° E 12
		Thence with Sibley's said line—
N 29 W	8.25	Poplar 36 inches diameter
	24.79	Walnut 24 inches diameter
	34.00	Reeder's Run 18 links, W
	46.87	Hickory 20 inches diameter
	60.18	B Locust 12 inches diameter
	88.00	Enter Mound Prairie
	101.00	Road to Arpent N E
	105.00	To left bank of Compass river—set a stone monument, corner to this tract and S. Sibley's claim, No. 3.
		Thence up said R. with the meanders thereof,
N 70 E	5.50	To foot of rapids, and lower end of village of Arpent.
N 49 E	8.00	Upper end of said village
N 40 E	4.30	Large and beautiful spring flows out of Limestone rock at top of bank
N 21 E	17.26	At 5.00 head of rapids—To place of beginning
		Containing 325.50 Acres.
		Surveyed May 1, 1840, by
		L— M—,
		D. Surveyor.

*S. Sibley's Claim, No. 3.*

Courses.	C. L.	Surveyed private claim No. 3, confirmed to Sylvester Sibley. Beginning at a stone pillar set in the ground, in lower end of Morad Prairie, on left bank of Compass river, corner to this tract and L. Lyon's claim, No. 2--Thence with S. Westerly line of said claim--
S 23° E	4.00	Road to Arpent
	17.09	Leave Mound Prairie
	44.82	B Locust 12 inches diameter
	58.13	Hickory 20 inches diameter
	71.00	Reeder's Run 18 links, W
	89.21	B Walnut 24 inches diameter
	96.75	Poplar 36 inches diameter
	105.00	Pass Southerly corner of L. Lyon's tract
	109.96	Burr Oak 30 inches diameter
	117.12	To Easterly corner of this tract--set post W Oak 18 N 75° W 14 H Locust 10 S 61° E 10
S 61 W		Thence on rear line--
	5.81	Lyon 20 inches diameter
	18.42	Elm 15 inches diameter
	25.00	To Southerly corner and set post Elm 20 N 45° E 20 Beech 18 S 51° W 17
N 29 W		Thence on S. Westerly line--
	6.14	Elm 15 inches diameter
	19.71	Sugar 24 inches diameter
	32.11	B Locust 12 inches diameter
	48.19	Descend ledge or cliff of limestone rock, to a Sugar 20 in. diameter at base thereof.
	51.50	Reeder's run 15 links, S W
	65.60	B Walnut 48 inches diameter
	78.29	Poplar 36 inches diameter
	87.14	Cherry 30 inches diameter
	96.57	Hickory 20 inches diameter
	104.50	Road from Forrer's Lead mines, N
	109.00	Road from Acre to Arpent, N E
S 86 E	121.15	B Walnut 60 inches diameter
	130.00	To left bank of Compass river; set post, lower corner to this tract-- Buckeye 15 S 40° W 10 H Locust 18 S 80° E 14
		Thence up left bank of river with the meanders thereof--
	15.00	

*Survey of Private Claims:*

Courses.	C. L.	
N 84 E	13.32	Entering Mound prairie at 10.00, to the place of beginning Containing 307.50 Acres. Surveyed May 2, 1840, by L— M—, D. Surveyor.

☞ The annexed plat, drawn from the foregoing Field Notes, will serve to illustrate and explain more fully their object and intention; and will present to the Deputy Surveyor, in a comprehensive view, the importance of noting in his Field Book, with great minuteness, whatever relates to the topography of the country he surveys.

# Township N.













Graft  
4811



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Woodward & Lothrop

True Meridian

Station

30  
Cocaine

# MIDLAND RARE BOOK COMPANY\*



*Rare American Books*

from ERNEST J. WESSEN • 20 NORTH FOSTER STREET • MANSFIELD • OHIO

Phone Canal 1777

August 21st, 1941

Mr. Thomas W. Streeter,  
Morristown, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Streeter:-

Again, Wessen has gone off half-cocked!

Perhaps the nice Ruter als, which I'm sending along with his book, will induce you to look lightly upon this latest bull. Anyway, this letter is written in a spirit of contrition.

Throughout the summer my little group of scouts have threatened to swamp me. It has been nip and tuck, this effort of keeping sufficiently liquid to keep them on the go. Hence I've been driven to reporting, and quoting things about as fast as they came in. The little Iowa book had been in my possession but a few hours when I wrote you.

The map was most deceptive; for the references to the Black-Hawk reservation; lead-mines, etc. convinced me, after a brief examination, that it was authentic. The next day, on closer examination, I changed my views. My suspicions were aroused by the fact that streams, and other land marks bore the names of surveyors' implements, etc. (I now find that this is not unusual. Back in those days, working in the wilderness, surveyors assigned arbitrary designations to land marks in their field-notes; which were changed when they were able to make proper identifications, back at headquarters. Provisions for this seems to be provided for in a negative manner in the instructions in the book)

However, an examination of a township map of Iowa showed no such township. But a township so numbered is to be found in Buchanan County, Missouri. I have been unable to find a map large enough to permit a check. Anyway, the map was engraved by Woodruff; who is best known as a Cincinnati engraver, but I don't believe he worked after 1835, or 1836. However it was a "lead", and this is what I have learned:

Samuel Williams, better known as the founder of the LADIES' REPOSITORY, Cincinnati, and his brother, Frazer, were both, at one time or another associated with the land office. (Samuel back as early as 1808.) Either one of them wrote this book, and surviving records confirm my opinion that Samuel wrote it. He was forever having difficulty with his surveyors. In the thirties he was forced to re-run, and identify the monuments on the Illinois-Indiana line; because of lack of standard practice.

The book first appeared in 1833, and was printed by WOOD, in Cincinnati. Whether or not it was published is a question; for the family owns only a copy marked "imperfect" by Samuel's son, William. Samuel and Frazer were both engaged in Iowa in 1840, at the time this book was published.



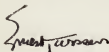
Typographically the two books are quite different; being set in different size type, and the DUBUQUE edition being a much cruder production. However, it seems clear that possessing an engraved plate, they would hardly go to the expense of having another made; when all that they sought was an example. And, it may be that the example chosen was from a Missouri survey, in which both were engaged. In the absence of proof I'll choose to believe that it was purely a hypothetical example.

All of which, of course, changes the status of the book.

Of course, I realize that this is not the earliest of Iowa imprints; though I do think that it is the most colorful one. The printer seems to be wholly unrecorded. Am sending it on for your examination; for I really feel that you will like it. In any event you must be the judge. In view of the disappointing findings in the map I have reduced its price to \$45.

Kindest best wishes

Sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Gustavus Franklin". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized initial "G".

